

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

f Studenta Farorita rendemy of Navie-La Favoria.
Abbry a Park I benive-Metaerin-Law,
querions-Mihat, and Breadeny.
Him these it are—The Scale Charmer,
to oth's Therefor—The Mighty Dellar. waterlie Stuneum Breatway and Stn St. Dairy's Theatre -The Passing Regiment. Battle H .veries \$4th 5t. Theater -Pritz in Ireland. y's Gth Av. Theeter-The Bondman. new Thentre Comique—The Major.

New Thentre Comique—The Major.

Row Francisco vinaticis—Strativas and 9th st. Standard sheater-Pattenes. Tie Ha Tareter-La Mascrite. one Poster's The . re-Variety. The Canion-Le Voyage un Suiva. Union Square : h. of e-The Lights o' London.

Guiteau's Trial.

Wand-or I h atve-The Tourists. Matines.

Morth & Museum -101 Bowers.

The examination of Dr. SPITZEA as a witness for the defence in the GUITRAU trial was concluded yesterday, and the prosecution called several more witnesses in rebuttal. Dr. SPITZRA said he didn't believe Guireau was shamming insanity. He told of a remarkable dream the prisoner had related to him, in which GUITEAU dreamed he was holding a big reception in the White House. The prisoner interrupted the witness to give his own description of the dream, which occurred about a week ago.

Dr. FORDYCE BARKER of this city testified for the prosecution that there is no such thing as hereditary insanity, but only an hereditary tendency to insanity. He did not believe in moral insanity; that was simply wickedness. Dr. BARKER said he had not made a personal examination of the prisoner, and his testimony was directed to the general features and Indications of insanity, with a view of showing that GUITRAU's plea of insanity is unfounded.

Judge Cox took part in the questioning of this witness. Guiteau asked him, "Where a man does an illegal act from an irresistible pressure, is that sanity or insanity ?" The witness's reply that that fact showed insanity pleased the prisoner, who remarked . "That's my case, sir."

Mrs. Scoville, the prisoner's sister, also asked permission to question Dr. BARKER. She wished to know whether a person could be born insane through malformation of the brain. The witness replied that that would produce idlocy or imbecility, not insanity. 'Can it develop into insanity?" persisted person with a malformed brain might be more liable to insanity, and Mrs. Scoville

thanked him. Several witnesses who had known Gui-TEAU testified that they never thought him insane. The prisoner contradicted some of their averments and became angry over others.

Proposed Increase of the Army.

The recommendation of the Secretary of War for an increase of the army to thirty thousand men is not supported by any satisfactory reasons.

Gen. SHERMAN has withdrawn troops from the frontier, where they were need ed, if at all, and put them in fancy posts on the Atlantic, where they are only useful for parade. In that way he has largely diminished the efficiency of protection at the most exposed points, and he has thus invented an expedient by means of which Congress may be misled.

Since 1874 the Military Ring were enabled through such a lamentable occurrence as the CUSTER massacre, to keep the army up to the present point of 25,000 men, in spite of

Now, during these six years the hostile Indians have become gradually subdued; the frontiers have been greatly relieved; his own defence? violent chiefs have surrendered; and the whole Indian question may be said to have assumed a greatly improved, if not a satisfactory, form.

Public opinion has achieved a large par of this good work by exacting justice for the red man, and by denouncing the corrupt practices of agents, through which the Indians were intentionally incited to resistance. The Executive has done little in this direction, with abundant opportunity

to do much. The Indians have fallen off in numbers and what was once a problem, greatly caused by the cupidity and the venality of public officers, has now become a simple matter of honest administration.

Gen. SHERMAN and the Military Ring want a large standing army, primarily to provide places for the top-heavy machine, and secondarily to prepare for such political contingencies as occurred in 1876, when a conspiracy existed to seat HAYES by force, in which the army was to have played the tory was made a preliminary condition of most important part.

To add 5,000 men to the army in time of profound peace, and without a single fact to warrant it, is the first sign of a return to the reckless extravagance which drove dition of at least \$5,000,000 a year to the oudget, without the least beneilt. It signifles a restoration of the discarded system of which HAYES was the despicable result, looseness that characterized the Administrations of GRANT. The party that votes this proposed increase may expect to be voted can get a fair chance at its candidates,

Why Must We Go Abroad for Preachers

Calvary Episcopal Church, died at the be-

called to the rectorship of Calvary is the

earnest preacher.

and richest of the Presbyterian churches of | which her defeated enemies can pay, the city, Calvary goes not of the United possible successor of Dr. Washingers.

all foreigners, and all men of eminent piety, | able learning, and talent. So, too, the Presbyte- and rian college at Princeton also went to Scotland to get its President, Dr. McCosn.

What is the meaning of this preference passing fancy? The churches which call offices" of the United States might be carried edly. They want them because they are bankrupt? He knows that such a silly the best they can get.

It cannot be denied that our theological turning out men of great promise. Their students are not up to the average in vigor | bonds of private speculators like those who and ability. Very little rich new blood is choose to call themselves "The Peruvian furnished to the ministry, no great intel- 'Company?" Mr. BLAINE would not venture lectual strength is added to it, from the di- to insult a friendly power by putting such a vinity schools.

Yet our leading secular colleges are steadily increasing the number of their classes, while they are advancing their scholastic requirements. Why do not the theological semmaries keep pace with them? Is it because material interests are engressing the attention and stimulating the ambition of all our ablest and most active young men? Is it because actual, though perhaps not avowed, skepticism has undermined the religious zeal of the graduates of colleges of the most intellectual promise?

Both of these causes are operating. It is high time, therefore, for the Church to set about organized efforts to counteract them. Mammon, on the one hand, and skepticism on the other, are diverting from the Christian ministry real and intellectual power; and our theological seminaries are becoming mere refuges for weakness, namby-painbyism, narrow-mindedness, and intellectual sloth and torpidity. The Church, to hold its own, ought to have the pick of our young men. It cannot get along with the refuse.

Mr. Blaine on South American Affairs. The despatches which Mr. BLAINE has seen fit to publish, on retiring from the State Department, will not relieve him from a share of the odium attaching to the conduct of our Minister in Peru. On their face. they seem to prove too much; for the reader will at once demand why Mr. HURLBUT has not been dismissed for disregarding their obvious tenor. When the dates and text, however, of these shrewdly selected samples of official correspondence are closely scanned, the reader will see ground for suspecting that despatches of a different kind were forwarded to Lima during the summer, and that it was the existence of such documents that prevented the late Secretary of State from properly rebuking an

unworthy envoy by a summary recall. The dates of these despatches are extremely significant, the first series of instructions having been sent in May and Mrs. Scoville. The Doctor replied that a June, and the other communications on Nov. 22. No reason can be given on the score of official etiquette or decorum why the numerous other despatches which must have been forwarded in the interim should not have been given to the press. The whole official correspondence with Mr. HURLBUT since the latter's appointment to his post is indispensable if we are to fix the responsibility for his performances where it belongs. We can perfectly understand why Mr. BLAINE should now wish to publish the letter in which he repudiates the memorandum submitted by Mr. HURLBUT to the Chilian Admiral, as well as the outrageous diatribe inflicted upon Seffor GAR-CIA, the secretary of PIEROLA. During the five months which elapsed after the despatches of June 15, all the facts relating to the South American imbroglio had become known to our people, and the action of our Minister had been vehemently denounced by all authentic organs of public opinion in this country. That the missing despatches would place Mr. BLAINE in a much less, favorable light may be inferred, not only from the fact of their suppression, but from the singular mildness of the reprimand adminthe Democratic majority in the House of | istered to the obnoxious envoy. Was Mr. SLAINE apprehensive that Mr. HURLBUT, if summarily dismissed, as he deserved to be,

might publish the missing despatches in In the instructions of June 15, Mr. HURL-BUT was told that" the United States cannot refuse to recognize the rights which the Chilian Government has acquired by the successes of the war, and it may be that a cession of territory will be the necessary price to be paid for peace." The expression "may be" is curious, when we bear in mind that bankrupt Peru can only compensate Chili for the sacrifices imposed on her by territorial indemnity. "It would seem," Mr. BLAINE continues, "to be injudicious for Peru to declare that under no circumstances could the loss of territory be accepted as the result of negotiation." Just eye on your overcoat," we shall probably be such a preposterous declaration was BON Government, and it was on this strictly business principles. account that Chili recently refused to BLAINE goes on to say that "it may be dificult to obtain from Chili" a withdrawal of prepared to go to war to wrest from a friendly republic the only substantial compensation which she can look for at the Grantism out in disgrace. It means an ad- hands of those who wantonly assailed her, and whom she has completely worsted. Then follows an extraordinary statement, which, if reiterated and confirmed in the missing despatches, Mr. HURLBUT might and a revival of the wild brislation and plausibly addice as a sufficient justification for his course. "As the Chilian Govern-

ment," says Mr. BLAINE, " has distinctly repudiated the idea that this was a war of out of Congress whenever the honest voters | conquest, the theverement of Peru may fairly claim the opportunity to make propositions of indemnity and guarantee before submitting to a ression of territory." The Rev. Dr. Washburn, the rector of the | What does he mean by "war of conquest?" Of course, t hill has always maintained, and ginning of last February. Since that time | with period truth, that Peru and Bolivia, the vestry of the church have been seeking | acting in accordance with a secret treaty. for a clergyman to succeed him. Not until | whose existence nobody now disputes, were lately, however, have they found one with the aggressors in the late war, and that she whom they are altogether suited, and who betsel, had been compelled to take up arms is likely to accept the charge of the parish. In self-defence. It would be absurd to im-The clergyman who at last has been pute designs of conquest to a power which was not only acting on the defensive, but at Rev. Dr. CARMICHAEL of Hamilton, in the outset of the struggle was universally Canada. He is described as a very zealous | believed to be greatly inferior to her antagand energetic pastor, and an eloquent and | onists, both enland and at sea. But it does not bollow, because Chili cannot be accused If Dr. Carmichael accepts the call, and of provoking a collision with a view to con-It is probable that he will do so, we shall quest, that now, after the immense sacrihave another imported pastor over a lead- | fices imposed on her by the war, she cannot ing New York church. Like the strongest | reasonably exact the only kind of indemnity

There is an other passage of this despatch States and passes by the graduates of our which requires careful examination, and on own the degreat seminaries to find an new which the missing correspondence reight septable prompter. And in acclosing it sets m. throw a groot don't of light. Mr. Birting chosen, and had thrust upon them one whom example to the Eph-copalists here when it tells our envoy at Lima that if he "can likely to be below-1 in the future. It is re- | inform this Government that Peru can markable, too, that the Rev. Mr. Courrsey, | device and carry into effect a plan by onother foreigner, was much talked of as a | which all the reasonable conditions of Chill "soup" which he delivered in this city a law can be met without sacrificing the integrity In the Presbyterian charenes we now have of Peruvian territory, the G verament of around for the chief officer of his Cabinet, the Rev. Dr. Hand, and the Rev. Dr. Bayas. | the United States would be willing to tender | he selects for Secretary of State one of the In the Congregational Church the Rev. Dr. its good offices toward the execution of TAYLOR holds a leading place; and the Rev. | such a project." What does this mean? | of the Electoral Commission.

conditions of Chill can be that is by obtaining guarantee of some first-class power that the pecuniary compensation agreed on should be forthcoming. Does Mr. for pastors from abroad? Is it a mere BLAINE mean to insinuate that the "good the foreign preachers say No, very decid- so far as to endorse the paper of a notorious proposition would be scouted by our people. Or is he seeking to exert, in vague official seminaries have not of late years been language, such pressure upon Chili as should compel her to accept the worthless

proposal in plain terms. But what other

object can Mr. HURLBUT be supposed to

have had in view by his remarkable per-

formances during the last five months?

In the letter dated Nov. 22, and which has been adroitly selected for publication, Mr. BLAINE endeavors to relieve himself of the responsibility of some of Mr. HURLBUT'S such a gentle and deprecating way as to leave the impression that the writer fears his correspondent may strike back. The State Department distinctly disapproves of HURLBUT's memorandum laid before Admiral LYNCH, of his letter to PIEROLA'S secretary, of his convention with President CALDEBON, by which a naval station was to be ceded to the United States, and of his officious telegram to Buenos Ayres, suggesting that the Argentine Confederation should send a Minister to Peru. Now, we submit that if acts like these were not sanctioned by instructions, our duty to a friendly State requires the instant dismissal of the offending envoy, and that the mild terms in which the reproof is framed sound very much like a covert insult to Chill. It is difficult to avoid this interpretation when we find that much space is given in the letter from which we have just quoted, as well as in the despatch of the same date to Gen. KILPATRICK, to an emphatic rebuke of Chill for her treatment of the Calderon Government. On this point we need only repeat, what we have often said, that Chili has a perfect right to decide what government she will recognize in the State which she has conquered. From the moment the CALDERON regime rejected the condition precedent, viz., territorial indemnity, on which terms of peace were offered, the further recognition

of that Government became impossible. It is natural that in papers selected by Mr. BLAINE for publication there should be some buncombe touching the firm resolve of the United States not to permit the intervention of any European State in the South American imbrogilo. There has never been the slightest indication of any such intention on the part of European powers. On the contrary, their diplomatic representatives in Lima have viewed Mr. HURLBUT's interference with astonishment and disgust. Mr. BLAINE will not be able, by his artful allusion to the bugbear of foreign intervention, to divert public attention from the true issue in this matter. The question is, Did Mr. BLAINE countenance Mr. HURLBUT's demonstrations up to a date when the expression of public disapproval in this country became loud and peremptory? That question cannot be fully an swered until all the despatches forwarded to Lima during the last five months have been given to the world. Meanwhile the fact that Mr. HURLBUT is subjected merely to a mild remonstrance instead of a dismissal, while Gen. KILPATRICK is severely reprimanded for a much more venial offence, casts grave doubt on the sincerity of the professions by which the late Secretary of State now attempts to clear his skirts.

A New Idea Fresh from Ohio.

This is the form of notice that Senator PENDLETON of Ohio wants to have posted in a conspicuous place in every public office of the United States where three or more persons are employed:

" No officer, agent, or employee under the Governmen of the United States is, by reason of being such any oblication to pay any political assessment or to contribute to any political purpose, and he cannot be dismissed, removed, or otherwise prejudiced by reason of refusing to do so. The entering of this building or any other public office of the United States for the purpose of receiving, requesting, or securing the payment or the promise of any such assessment or a contribution for political surpose and the payment of the same, and the giving any notice concerning the same, are among the various acts for coercing such payments which are prohitsted and made mable to a penalty by the statutes of

the United States." If it be objected that this sort of thing "Beware of pickpockets" and "Keep an reminded for the thousandth time that the made, however, by the so-called CALDE- Government is hereafter to be conducted on

The example of the aristocratic Democrat recognize its authority any longer. Mr. from Ohio is liable to be imitated by his or who has had a large practice at the bar, than other parts of the country; and we may her ultimatum by which a cession of terri- look next, we suppose, for the introduction is simply following in the wake of an antiquated of a bill requiring notice to be posted in the peace. It would be not only difficult, but various departments to the effect that begimpossible, unless the American people are gars, peddlers, and musicians must keep out, and that the spittoons are intended for use and not for ornament.

Indeed, Mr. PENDLETON's idea is capable of extensive and varied application. The law he proposes might provide for

each is intended.

The cierks in the Post Office Department might be confronted with a poster something like this; "Lisok out for your experiers. Remember the Nur-

to day are out more home at than their predecessors? In the Signal Service Bureau an appropriate form would be as follows: "A single officer embersied \$100,000 m this boreau toru he was tound out. Fleras now here are not expected

to avail themselves of any similar opportunities which may stall exist. Some induct is among the values acts | for lunch of half an hour to an hour. statutes of the United States." These suggestions merely illustrate what

DLETON'S project for prohibitory posters. But they should not be confined to public offices. The Government has a direct interest in the national banks. Perhaps Mr. PENDLETON may require the posting of a conspicuous placard in every such institution bearing the words: " Heware of the cashler. He is probably a thief."

Frelinghuysen.

The Republican party seems bound to perpetuate the memory of the great fraud by which the people of the United States were deprived of the President whom they had they had rejected at the polls.

President Anguer is a well-meaning man, no doubt, notwithstanding the ealogy on months ago; and yet when he is looking most conspicuous promoters and members

escape the odium and the consequences of the act by which Fraud first became triumphant in American history.

An avalanche of bills descended on the House resterday. The Forty-seventh Congress stready has enough bills, petitions, and resolutions before it for the whole session. That is, if hereafter no new bills were allowed, except the regular appropriation measures, there would not be time to discuss and dispose of those it has on hand. And yet the calendars have just begun to fill up, and the bills introduced are but a small fraction of those that are

The news that plans and papers of great Importance have been stolen from the offices of the German Grand General Staff may well cause commotion in Berlin. Much has been said of the perfection with which Gen, MOLTER has arranged the German army to move in any direction, at a few hours' notice, whether to invade Russia, Denmark, Holland, France, Austria, or Switzerland. Not only the general plans, but all the detailed instructions, have been pigeonholed, and even the orders for moving troops on acts; but the reproof is administered in particular railroads are said to be made out in blank, ready for signing and issuing, so as to cause no delay. Having arranged all with German thoroughness, it is suddenly discovered that there are drawbacks to this perfection; for there is a natural suspicion that the stolen plans of campaign have found their way, or will find their way, into the hands of the military authorities of the country whose prospective invasion has been so carefully prepared for.

Do the faculty of Columbia College exer cise any wholesome control over their students? Wise and severe restriction would seem to be needful in many ways. We find, for instance, in the last number of that smart and lively semi monthly magazine, called Acta Columbiana such stuff as the following so-called poem:

"Heavy with fragrant odors is the air,
And ever as a soft breeze gently blows.
It breathes the perfume of some blushing rom
That it has kissed—some rich carmaion race,
Unon whose bosom, crimeno-flushed and bare,
H stain its head in adorous repose—
And lightly fans my breebead ere it goes
To die forgotten, sciently, somewhere.

"Somewhere! Ah, love, since I have fondly pressed Tip searlet hips to inlies and learned how sweet This bless are—how fragrant; shy breath— This secret somewhere, how easily its guessed! Now, this style of thought and language is no suitable for any young man who is receiving

his education in Columbia College. That institution should carefully look after the literary taste as well as the morality of its students and here is one whose ideas are but exacterated commonplace, whose inspiration is trivial and mushy, and whose literary culture is both borrowed and pretentious. The faculty ought to sit down heavily on such a student.

In Ireland the Government seems to be learning the difference between crushing conspiracy and suppressing it. The Land Leagues are reported as suppressed; but they are probably hard at work, only in a suppressed

HALLOWAY, the Poughkeepsie paying teller, is only accused of embezzling \$50,000, but Poughkeepsie is a small place compared with

AYOUR ADDUL KOODUS, and ADDURBAR-MAN will probably fight the next triangular contest in Afghanistan, with the possession of Herat as the objective. Annu. Koopus Khan cap tured it from AyouB, nominally as the ally o Ameer ABDURRAHMAN, but is under the suspicion of holding it for his own benefit. Avous and the Ameer would both like it, and the latter has made his preparations for moving to secure it. Ayoun Khan has not yet reappeared on the surface of affairs after his recent defeats but will probably be ready by apring to offer his sword to either of his enemies who will give him the best bargain.

If it be true that Prince ROLAND BONA-PARTE has sold his interest in the Monaco gaming tables for \$4,600,000, he will probably be the envy of all the other BONAPARTES. They may think the Napoleonic tradition is a lean investment compared with so much hard cash

The methods of Albany and Harrisburg seem to have been introduced into the city of Mexico by an American named GREENWOOD who is accused of endeavoring to bribe Senstore to seemen a privilege. We hear much of Mexicanizing American polities. Would that be worse than Americanizing Mexican politics;

In consequence of Judge Inguanam's death, the courts indulged yesterday in the practice usual on such occasions, and adjourned over to this morning. Unfinished cases remained unflaished, and cases waiting for trial for weeks on the day calendars had to wait one day more. Witnesses, litigants, and lawyers from out of town, and some from other States who had come here solely to attend trials that they hoped to have promptly disposed of, have clerks, and court officers, who will draw their pay for yesterday's vacation as promptly as i savors rather too much of warnings like it had been a day of honest work, have had one more heliday in addition to the many that they have as a matter of course without the intervention of such incidents. This is substantially what yesterday's adjournment amounts to.

There is, to say the least, no better reason for adjourning the courts upon the death of a man who has at sometime fliled the place of a Judge, aristocratic brethren in the Schale from upon the demise of a man who has been successful in any other walk of life. The practice precedent that never had any basis except in the egregious egotism and the close corporation feeling of a part of the legal profession. Its introduction was an imposition on the publie, and its continuance to-day ought not to be

With overgrowded calendars, on which cases are often not reached for trial in a year or eighteen months, making the continuance of suitable variations in the language of the | the simplest literation, between its inception | placards, according to the locality for which | and its final disposition in the Court of Appeals cover from two to four years, the practice of closing the courts for a whole day on such pretexts is a matter of serious consequence. It is the general feening, both at the bar of this eity and with the public at large, that the the religion in question does savely occurred lightness and the three to be at any rate equal to the av Judges do not give to the public service anynte franks. How do you know the affirers shore you thing like the same amount of work that they would give to their private interests, were they ngaged in the practice of their profession. This is unquestionably true of the trial terms. which, besides never being held on Saturdays are in session during five days of the week only, from 11 o'clock to 4, with an intermission

The fund for the monument to GARFIFLE at Cleveland may very likely reach \$100,000 in we may call the elasticity of Senator PEN- time. It is now about \$72,000, of which Only has given nearly \$60,000 and the rest of th Union about \$12,000; and of Ohio's portion about \$50,000 was contributed by Cleveland. Expectations are raised that the reside constructed from the wood, cloth, and other mate rial used around the catafalque will not a handsome sum for the building fund, to which the proceeds are to be devoted. These reces have ately appeared in several cities, including New York, and are advertised with the holiday goods, the authenticity of each memonio being duly certified.

> We have news of the burial of the Fastern Empress of China, whose death took place several months ago. No more important manter comes before the Imperial Board of Astrogers than the fixing it the time and porce of burted of a member of the imperial family, for if an unfortunate selection is made, a stream of ill luck flows down the family. Bather than take any risk in such an important matter, the body of a Chinaman of high rank will remain unburied for years even.

Readjuster Cameron's Majority.

Pr. OBMISTON is paster of the greatest of Outside of territorial indemnity, there is Dutch Referred churches. These are only one "plan" by which the reason- mitted to live, it will be impossible for it to 11.715, as reported vesseral.

NEW JERSEY ON THE NEW SECRETARY.

NEWARE, Dec. 13 .- There is indeed change in the State Department. New Jersey feels it from the Ramapo Mountains to the capes of the Delaware. There will be no more foreign appointments from the class of which Walter Phelps and Judson Kilpstrick were lively types.

For three generations the Frelinghuysens have been noted for their respectability and their Presbyterianism. The first, Frederick Frelinghuysen, was a Senator in Congress dur ing Washington's second term. He was only of ing Washington's second term. He was only of medium talents. The next of the name to enter the Senate was the better known Theodore Freiinghuysen. He came in at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's Administration, when the Senate Chamber shone with extraordinary justre. It is only just to say that Clay and Weister regarded Freiinghuysen as among the leaders of the Whig party, and that he stood high in the list of those upon whom fell the weight of the debates in that stormy epoch. He was intensely religious and philanthropic. He was President of the Bourd of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Chancellor of the University of New York. He was on the ticket for Vice-President with Henry Clay in the memorable campaign of 1844. With the famous song of "Tippocance and Tyler too" still ringing in their care, the Whigs offered a prize for a campaign ballad that would reduce the crabbel name of their candidate for Vice-President to thyme. A writer won the premium by producing a song the chorus whereof ran something like this:

Herrich harrant the country's rising For Harry Clay and Freinghuysen!

Horace Graeley never not over the defeat of Clar and unare reased to abuse the Abolition. medium talents. The next of the name to en-

Horace Greeley never got over the defeat of Clar, and never cased to abuse the Abolitionists for contributing to that result by running James G. Birney as an anti-slavery candidate. After all, perhaps those much maligned persons caught the foreshadowing of the Thirteenth Amendment sooner than the Spruce street philosopher.

Amendment sooner than the Spruce Street philosopher.

The Secretary of State is the nephew of the Senator who figured in the era of Jackson and Clay. He fails below his uncle as an orator, a statesman, and a philanthropist; but nevertheless he crides himself upon his hereditary respectability. He will be a much tamer diplomatist than his predecessor. Unlike him, he will not aunch out on a voyage of discovery to stir up the nations in both hemispheres, but will be apt to cling close to the shores of our traditional policy of amily with all, entangling alliances with none. However, New Jersey, which so well knows him, expects that he will prove to be a facile member of the Cabinet, and will fall easily into the current of the Administration; and if commotion is to be the order of the day, he will not relinquish the helm for that reason.

reason.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's appointment will cause marked changes in the distribution of Federal patronage in Jersey. This was a Biaine State. The delegation at Chicago warmiy supported that rising candidate. His friends were looking for lucrative rewards for following his fortunes. The accession of Gen. Arthur dashed their hopes. Walter Pheips is coming back from Vienna. Kipatrick lies dead in Chini. Remunerative places are to be filled by Jerseyman both abroad and at home. The new Secretarry will take care that the retainers of the Administration are not suffered to enlist in the ranks of the Maine statesman.

ANOTHER VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.-There has been a good deal of wild talk lately about Pennsylvania Democrats. The struggle for the next Convention will be a free one, of course. No one, at present, is pretending to boss the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It declined the leadership of Mr. Tolden and his friends in 1876 and 1880, and the consequence is that it is unled, unorganized, and thoroughly demoralized. The Chairman of the State Committee, who is an able and alert man, and would be first-rate if he had baif a chance, has had no time to look about him, and no power under the rules, as they are, to do much good, even if he had the opportunity. The needed change in the rules was defeated at the Williamsport Convention by the elegant and agreeable delegation from this city under the leadership of Mr. George McGowan. Suil, the Damocrats have hopes of electing their ticket next fail, and it is just as well not be misunderstand their struction. well not to misunderstand their situation.
State Senator Coxe is not a candidate for Governor. Ex-United States Senator Walface is not a candidate. He has never thought of it for a moment. Both he and ex-Speaker Randali will moment. Both he and ex-Speaker Randali will join hands as high privates in support of any in ket that may be named. Mr. Pattison of this town is a candidate, and the choice of his delegates is not opposed by Lewis C. Cassidy. Mr. Pattison used to be Nr. Cassidy s' young man." His nomination would bring the Democracy a creat many non-partisan reform votes. But Democracic Patladeipula would not unite on the angel Gavriei if he were to come down and run for an office, and Patrison will be completely mangled before he gets to the State Convention. Allegheny Country, on the other hand, is in much better condition. She can and win unite on James it. Housins, who was Mr. Dill's competitor in 1878. There is a general impression throughout the State that it Hopkins had been normated then he would have been elected, that he ought to be nominated bow, and that Mr. Dill and his friends will deserfully canceled to him. At all events Patlison and thookins are the only names at all conspiruous so far. are the only names at all conspicuous so far, and the intimation of a creat struggle between the friends of Gov, Curtin and Mr. Wainare in the central part of the State rests upon just nothing at all.

Mr. Courtlands Palmer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In comenting on my article in Sanday's Sex relating to the ged to "rejects all idea of immertality except the im craits of influence. That is to say, the hope of exclusive existence after death is utterly abandoned by - who follow this new faith "

ustilles so sweeping an inference. Believers in the circuit of science, on questioning the angel of deat invegated but everlasting science in reply. The posmorthary inture is to us, as Heaver sufflequines, an "un discovered country." We betther affirm nor done it existence. When the "traveller returns" from themeexistence. When the "traveller returns" from them to tell us where to located it in the generaphy of beause we shall accept it as we would any other variable photoschemon. Meanwhite we know that we have entailed man it the here and low, and it as you as "sepace districtly points to the time when there is the him are rate, it is in not heat for us, in the Bube words, it do not would we have entailed to the him are rate, in it much less for us, in the Bube words, it do not work to the first the pitch is its enger sense, the sense has day to make it that the pitch is a superior existence. Here we have the continuous continuous above the superior existence. Here we have the continuous entails and the superior existence along. It is a superior entails the first have been also the first better the problem.

The Religion of Humanity.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rerring to Mr. Palmer's letter in to day a Sex, you say that "it seems uscless to argue that the religion of humanity estudies either the intelligence or the longings of the hu

No one attempts to gratify the longings of a child when derayes the much for a plaything. Why, then, should 'chi-iren of a larger growth' expert to have antished their cravings after the unattainable?

You surely do not deay intelligence to the man who can write a letter line Mr. Palmer's, yet you have he assurance, and can have that of hundreds like him, that ruce of those who hold the out faith. J. J. Banwann

Why Not!

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: In the guntlen of the new Chinet why not make to Major or a secretary of the Navy, and take a man who know second at the slop troop mother, and who was be not ontole to build a fleet of ships, but command them who

Such best can be found in Arthur Sowall and Mr. Goof Bath, Donnas Jefferson Southard of Richmont Samuel Waits and Liward O'Brien of Thumaston, on money others. These gentlemen are not lawrers, the a water builders; and when either of them about up the department he would heave a nave each as an American critery would be proud of, or this people would have to rensers to find fault with extravagance.

The Beyil's Humanity.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUB-SIZE At the Con-FORTH EDITOR OF THE SESSION STORY AT THE COMMERCEMENT OF THE REPORT OF THE WARRENCE THE PROMEEN AND THE PROMEE

In Search of Liumility. To THE PROPER OF THE SUX-Sir: I should

where the strings is to you if you could assess me in find, a mindy I need to know many years ago. Now was come by a manner member of the things. I have not all through the different problems and no things has fair find no trace of they. Her mane is Humility. D. Naw York, Dec. 13.

Remarkable Oblinary Poem on a Cricket Player. From the Philippe price Endger

In the pride of his combined he heard the least call.

Though feaths the field where his feet present the adlie haifs goined his least speech and through the haif.

To join in the choir result the throne of his field.

Goine to meet his brother.

THE PART WHICH WORMS PLAY IN this book, that worms have played a more im-NATURE

The latest fruit of CHARLES DARWIN'S labors in the field of physical research is presented in a volume treating of The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms. The term vegetable mould is commonly applied to that superficial layer of soil, generally of a blackish color and a few inches in thickness, which covers the whole surface of the land in every moderately humid country. The uniform fineness of the particles of which it is composed is one of its chief charactoristic features, and this may be well observed in any recently ploughed field, where the top laver is exposed on the sides of a furrow. It is the object of this book to show that the fine earth composing this superficial layer has been brought up to the surface by worms in the form of castings or excrement. We are thus led to conclude that all the so-called vegetable mould which is strewn over the surface of the ground has passed many times through the intestinal canals of worms, and hence the term "animal mould" would be in some respects more appropriate than the term in common use.

Some of the conclusions reached in this vol-

ume were suggested in a paper published by Mr. Darwin many years ago, but many scientists rejected his conclusions with respect to the part played by worms in the formation o mould, on account of their assumed incapacity to do so much work. This seems to have been an instance of that inability to sum up the effects of a continually recurrent cause which has often retarded the progress of science. In order to meet the objections raised, Mr. Darwin eso lved to make more observations of the same kind as those previously published, and to attack the problem on another side by weighing all the eastings thrown up within a given time in a measured space, as well as by ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface are buried by worms. It appears that near Maer Hall, in Staffordshire, quick lime had been spread, about the year 1827, thickly over a field of good pasture land which had not since been ploughed. Some square holes were dug in this field in the beginning of October, 1837, and the sections showed a layer of turf formed by the matted roots of the grasses half an inch in thickness, beneath which, at a depth of three inches from the surface (the 2% inches intervening being vegetable mould). a layer of the lime in powder or in small lumps could be distinctly seen running all round the vertical sides of the holes. Coal cinders had been spread over a part of this same field in the year 1834, and when the holes mentioned were dug-that is, after an interval of three yearsthe cinders formed a line of black spots round the holes at a depth of one inch beneath the surface parallel to and above the white layer of lime. Over another part of this field cinders had been strewn only about half a year before

and these either lay on the surface or were entangled among the roots of the grasses. Here Mr. Darwin saw the commencement of the burying process, for worm castings had been heaped on several of the smaller fragments. After an interval of 4% years this field was reexamined, and now the two layers of lime and cinders were found almost everywhere at a greater depth than before by nearly one inch. It follows that mould to an average thickness of one-fifth of an inch had been annually brought up by the worms and spread over the surface of the field. Mr. Darwin cites a number of instances in which he was able to compute the rate of mould formation by worms, which, of course, must vary ecording to the nature of the subsoils. The rate, for example, must become very much slower after a bed of mould several inches in thickness has been formed; for the worms then ive chiefly near the surface and burrow down to a greater depth so as to bring up fresh earth from below only during the winter, when the weather is very cold, or during midsummer. when the earth is very dry. Of course, too, relatively few worms would be found in stony ground, and their production of mould would be comparatively slow. The effect, however, of their action, even in such cases, is astonishing when extended periods of time are considered. as the following example shows. We are told that a field near Mr. Darwin's house was last ploughed in 1841, then harrowed, and left to become pasture land. For several years it was clothed with an extremely scant vegetation, and was so thickly covered with small and large flints (some of them half as large as a child's head), that it came to be known as "the stony doubting whether he should live to see these larger flints covered with vegetable mould and turf. But the smaller stones disappeared be fore many years had elapsed, as did every one of the larger ones after a time; so that after thirty years a horse could gallop over the compact turt from one end of the field to the other and not strike a single stone with his shoes. This was certainly the work of worms, for though castings were not frequent for several years, yet some were thrown up month after month, and these gradually increased in numbers as the pasture improved. Still more striking was the burying of a path paved with flagstones. which in 1843 ran across Mr. Darwin's farm. The worms threw up man castings in the interstices of these stones, and although during several years the path was weeded and swept. yet ultimately the weeds and worms prevailed. the path became covered up, and after several years no trace of it was left. On removing in 1877 the thin overlying layer of turl, the small flagstones, all in their proper places were found covered by an inch of fine mould. It will surprise most readers to learn how large an amount of mould may be formed by worms on the surface of a field in a single year. Mr. Darwin calculates that the castings ejected annually by each earthworm weigh, on an average, more than twenty ounces. It has been estimated by other observers that 53,767 worms exist in an acre of land; but this estimate is based on the number found in gardens. Assuming that only half the number name !, or about 27,000 worms to the acre, live, on pasture land, and that each worm annually ejects twenty ounces, we should have fifteen tons as the weight of the eastings annually thrown up on an aere of land, and helping to form the inver of vegetable mould.

Archivologists are probably not aware how

much they awate werens for the preservation. of many ancient obserts; coins, gold ornaments, stone implements, & ., if dropped on the surface of the ground, will infallibly be buried by the eastings of worms in a few years, and will thus be safety preserved. For instance, some years ago a grass field not far from Shrewsbury was ploughed up, and a surprising number of from arrow heads were found at the bottom of the furrows, which no douth had been left strewn on the battleded of Shrewsbury in the year 1403. In Abinger, Surgey on a trench being due in 1876, the concrete floor of the argumn ing dug in 1876, the concrete floor of the atrium or reception room belonging to a Roman villa was disclosed at a depth of two or two and onehalf feet. At first sight it appeared impossible that the vegetable mould covering the pavement could have been brought up by worms, but upon close inspection the concrete was found decayed and completely permeatel with worm burrows. Through these channels in the softened mortar the worms had been throwing up their castings from the ground beneath, and heaping on the concrete pavement a layer of fine earth, during many centuries, and perhaps for a thousand years. The colus discovered in this place dated from 193 to 375 A. D. The pavement of Beaulien Abbey in Hampshire now lies at a depth of from 6% to 11', inches beneath the surrounding turf-covered surface. A part of this pave ment has been uncovered but requires continual sweeping to remove the worm castings, which otherwise would soon rebury it. A large number of analogous excavations described in this volume demonstrate how considerable a part worms have played in the concealment of toman and other old buildings in England, although, no doubt, the washing down of soil from neighboring higher lands and the depowork of burial.

It is plain enough, from the data collected in artion of dust have largely cooperated in the work of burial.

portant part in the history of the world than most persons would imagine. Few of us indeed, when we behold a wide, turf-covered expanse, are aware that its smoothness, on which so much of its beauty depends, is mainly due to all the inequalities having been slowly levelled by worms. It is a marvellous reflection that the whole of the superficial mould over any such expanse has passed, and will again pass every few years, through the bodies of worms. The creatures which exercise so important a function in the physical economy are poorly previded with sense organs, for they cannot be said to see, sithough they can just distinguish between light and darkness; they are completely deaf, and have only a feeble power of smell the sense of touch alone is well developed. It may well be questioned whether there are many other animals which have played a more considerable part in the history of the earth than have these lowly organized beings. Some other animals, however, still more lowly organizanamely, corals, have done even more conspicuous work by constructing innumerable ree's and islands in the great ocean, but these are almost wholly confined to the tropical zones.

THE RECKLESS DESTRUCTION OF OUR FORESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No subject is of graver import to the future of this continent than the protection and preservation of its forests. Sir Samuel Baker, who recently returned from a hunting expedition in the Big Horn country of Wyoming, said that the extensive and wanton burning of the Rocky Mountain woodlands was an evil of such magnitude that he was astonished to find hundreds of square miles in a blaze, carrying on the march of devastation until quenched by a heavy rainfall or arrested by the high mountain tops above timber line. The reckless miners and thoughtless hunters, traders, and travellers, who are responsible for this prodigious waste, bid fair to convert fertile valleys and copious river

sources into arid deserts and dried up guiches. It is a well-known law that forest destruction of a wholesale character diminishes rainfall, and eventually banishes it altogether. Hence the anxiety of the more entightened Governments to save their native and primeval timber ments to save their native and primeval timber intact, knowing that its reproduction and preservation are the life's blood of the country asolf. What will be the ultimate result, judging from evidences of the past? Our rich Western regions will become gradually parched; brooks and streams will die out forever; important feeders of a great river system will become extinct, lowering the level perhaps of such a channel as the Mississippi lilver, and one word will be written across the face of the country—desolation.

channel as the Mississippi River, and one word will be written across the face of the country—desolation.

That this is no exaggeration may be understood from the fact that it was recently reported at the annual meeting of the Geographical Society of Vienna by Councillor Wex, that the Voiga is decreasing in volume, ewing to the destruction of wood in its valiey, so as to materially affect the level of the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Arai. It is apparent, therefore, that the most vital question in connection with that wonderful domain beyond the Rocky Mountains is the preservation of its forests. As long as it is possible for one adventurer to build his camp fire in the wood and leave it to the mercy of the winds, thus invite waste to what would be a respectable county in our commonwealth, this destruction and consequent physical disorder will go on. Appropriate legislation sternly executed is only a partial remedy. The science of forestry, as studied and applied in the older countries of Europe, must be introduced and cultivated here.

In nearly all of the countries of the Old World forestry, in connection with climatedoxy, geology, and kindred branches, is taught in nearly all the universities, and the several Governments take an especial interestin expert graduates in this branch. Particularly is this true, curtously enough, in countries where is the largest proportion of woodland, as in Russia, Swelen, Germany, and Austria. The lowest occurs in Great Brusin, Denmark, Spain, and Holland. Over forty-two per cent, of the acreage of Russia is forest, while Britain has but a little over three per cent. In Germany more attention is given to arboriculture than in any other western power.

America, of all quanters of the world, is the most thickly woodlest with the primeval lorest, and was of vast extent and contained a great variety of species, covering, with insignificant exceptions, all thus portion of our continent which was occupantly by the colonists; but now it is doubtful, according to the very best authoriti

ities, if any State of the Union, save Oregon, has more woodland that it ought permanently to preserve. Our Eastern and Middle States were at one time dense forests, while now Pennsylvania alone has preserved her timber. The other States are compelled to send to Canada and the West to supply their market. Our Government however, began early to perfected logistation provides for adequate protection and in California a State Forester has been appointed. The devastation in that State has been enormous, and in Texas also, where the supply of trees is totally inadequate, and where

estructive formadoes prevail, together with ex-In view of the facts stated, it is plain that in-In view of the facts stated, it is plain that intelligent and prompt action should be taken by Congress to prevent further spoliation. The absolute necessity is apparent in the face of the not encouraging fact that already ever two-fifths of the entire area of the United States is so arid that even artificial irrigation cannot now redeem it; indeed, west of the Mississippl, owing to forest fires largein one-sixth of the entire territory alone is susceptible to cultivation. In Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Newala, Utak, Wyoming, Idane, and Montana, not one-likeenth of the area cau ever be rendered available, and it is doubtful, without expedients and unknown, if any of these Territories will support more than 300,000 becode at a time; and in Wyoming not over 5,000 square miles in the 100,000 square miles of area can be termed arable land.

The question then arises: What is the best method of achieving practical results for the preservation of wintever physical advantages we possess in our national domain, and no inquiry of greater gamping the forty-seventh Congress.

New York, Dec. 12.

Mrs. Hackett as Ludy Macbeth.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I am glad to know that New Yorkers are to have an opportunity to see Mrs. Hackett's rendering of Lody Merick Nrs. Hackett has, on several occasions, performed that char have known on it only by newspaper report, the true of

which has been undatory.

Mrs. Hackett has devoted many years to the study of this granifest of the female creations of Shakespeare, and she one, besides, written an elaborate analysis of the 1922 Marieth-which, I believe, was never published-out which may justly take rank with Mr. Jameson's we

"An eye, like Mars, to threaten and commant." a clear powerful where, and a department combining grace with durity, there would seem to be into weather in this as "a was alway to be the able for five while other which settle the preschare exemples of the able Casimant has maken before in a witnessed of an about

A New Order of Things at the White House.

Fritz He Circumst Cimerer Washington, Dec. 9,-President Arthur has

Ohio Modesty Blustrated.

Ben Euglesten was on Whance restored

Relies of Other Bays.

Fig. Mod V. and S. of the State of I have seen the cale which Commisin en-